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INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
GOV. JOHN W. GEARY,
JANUARY 15, 1867.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my native State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow-countrymen, and before the Searcher of all Hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, "to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity."

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than elevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to return fervent thanksgivings to Almighty God for his constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us as a people, and especially mine to implore his aid and counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common constituency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions. From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "war's desolation" passed over our land, leaving its blighting influences principally upon those unfortunate States whose people rebelled against the government, and notwithstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of this State since the commencement of the war of the rebellion; a brief reference, therefore, to that conflict, and to its results, may not be inappropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing that the contest between the North and the South was not, on our part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human slavery." To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obliged to transmit unimpaired to future generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, with the blessings of Him who directs the destinies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, the appeal to arms was made. We had a just cause, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimity heretofore unknown, in this or any other country, left their various employments, their homes and all that was dear to them, and hastened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their unswerving love and fidelity to the Union they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribute withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers entered the field from time to time on different terms of enlistment The citizens generally exhibited the highest degree of patriotism in the prompt payment of taxes, in their liberal contributions in the shape of loans to the government; and the world was astonished by the amount expended in their benevolent care for the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and other charitable associations.—More than six hundred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were fought, in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic defenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation—"for God and Liberty."

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-six volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle-field has been moistened with the blood, and whitened with the bones of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsurpassed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead—the thrice honored dead—we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintenance of the life, honor and prosperity of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the amplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them, equally and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been imitated, but not equalled, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel, from the first, as if upon her devolved the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy. The rebel foe seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a resistless prestige in the old world.—But thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerors could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their defenders.

And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a censurable forbearance, which fail to punish the greatest crimes "known to the laws of civilized nations;" and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done treason will be rendered "odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our republican form of government.

Soldiers' Orphans.

And while we would remember the "soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children, of those noble men who fell in defence of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege, as well as duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and be to him a protector and a father.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead. The people, at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me vigilantly to guard this sacred trust. But having served in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

Freedom and Slavery.

The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, the vindication of freedom, and the complete triumph of the government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with success if we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily both their own numbers and the pride and the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appalling, the statesman contemplated it with undisguised alarm, and the moralist with shame. To-day these four millions, no longer slaves, but freemen, having intermediately proved their humanity towards their oppressors, their fidelity to society, and their loyalty to the government, are peacefully incorporated into the body politic, and are rapidly preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awful expenditure of blood and treasure, its consummation may well be cited as the sublimest proof of the fitness of the American people to administer the government according to the pledges of the Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we may the better understand what Jefferson meant when, in the comparative infancy of human slavery, he exclaimed, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just!"

A simple glance at what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to increase will be sufficient. In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to three millions nine hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty. Taking the increase, 23.39 per cent., from 1850 to 1860, as the basis of calculation for every ten years, in 1900, they would have numbered at least upwards of nine millions. What Christian statesman, as he thanks God for the triumph of the Union arms, does not shudder at the terrible prospect presented by these startling figures.

But while there is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, *he* is but a gloomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results, will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and vanquished treason.

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to complete the good work. *They command the position.* The courage of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman, working harmoniously, have now sealed and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

Education of the People.

The overthrow of the rebellion has changed the whole system of Southern society, and proportionately affected other interests and sections. Demanding the enlightenment of millions, long benighted, it forces upon the North and West the consideration of a more perfect and pervading educational policy.

Much as we have boasted, and have reason to boast, of our common schools, we cannot deny, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the preparations for the education of the Southern people of all classes, that we have much to overcome, if we would equal the one, or stimulate the other. The recent convention of County School Superintendents of Pennsylvania exhibits some startling facts, which deserve the attention of the people and their representatives. Yet it is not by legislation alone that any people can be brought to understand their relations to each other as citizens. Their best instructors are themselves. However liberal appropriations may be, if these are not seconded by that commendable spirit which impels the parent to impress upon the child the necessity of a sound moral and intellectual training, your representatives are generous, in vain. Everything depends upon the people; hence the great complaint, preferred by the conventions of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the small attendence of enrolled scholars, of the employment of unqualified instructors, and of the want of proper school houses, results unquestionably not so much from the indifference of the State, as from the negligence of those who are invited to share and enjoy the blessings of a cheap and admirable system of popular education. If my fellow citizens will only recollect the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and those of their fathers, and how much is to be gained by a cultivation of modern facilities, they will require exhortation to the discharge of duties which relate almost exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to them.

The importance of common schools, in a republican government, can never be fully estimated. To educate the people is the highest public duty. To permit them to remain in ignorance is inexcusable. Everything, therefore, should be encouraged that tends to build up, strengthen and elevate our State on the sure foundation of the education of the people. Every interest and industrial pursuit will be aided and promoted by its operations; every man who is educated is improved in usefulness, in proportion as he is skilled in labor, or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools, ever rebelled against the government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard of education. She should remember that as she has been the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of States. "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community, and its better moral feelings, to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intelligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest."

The State Military.

Nothing, after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a State than a thorough military system. The fathers of the Republic, acting upon the instinct of preparing for war in time of peace, embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Yet the rebellion found us almost wholly unprepared. Our confidence in our institutions was so firm that the idea of an attack upon them from any quarter, much less from those who had been the "spoiled children" of the government, was never believed possible, however threatened. The first clash of arms found us equally undeceived and unorganized, and we very soon experienced that the contrivers of the great slave conspiracy had not only strengthened themselves by the stolen ships, arms and fortifications of the government, but had been for years designedly instructing their youth in the science of arms; and when the bloody tempest opened upon us they were ready to spring at the heart of the Republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the government was left, were compelled to protect themselves and their country as best they could.

When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifices we endure to maintain our liberties, and anticipate that glorious period of our country when the whole continent will be dedicated to human freedom, and when the despotisms of the earth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyranny, we cannot disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsylvania contributed over three hundred thousand troops to the national cause. Deducting the loss of nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disease incurred in the field, what an immense army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of our population! Properly comprehending this thought, we have at once the secret of our past success, our present safety and our future power. It would be easy to create an emulation in the science of arms among the youth of the State, by proper organization, and to disseminate, in all our schools, that loyalty to the whole country, without which there can be no permanent safety for our liberty.

In their late report, the visitors to West Point Military Academy laid a significant stress upon the necessity of such preceptors, in the future, as would teach the students of that institution their first and unavoidable obligation to the principles upon which the government itself reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction was felt in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is not going too far to say that many who disregarded their oaths, and who drew their swords against the government that had educated and nourished them, found a meretricious consolation in the fact that they were permitted to cherish an allegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme and above all other political obligations.

If, in our past and recent experience, there has been exhibited the valuable and splendid achievement of our volunteers in the national defense, there has also been shown the necessity for military skill, and that knowledge of, and familiarity with, the rules of discipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and effectual employment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent or repel danger our State should always have a well disciplined force, prepared to act with promptness and vigor on any emergency; nor should we forget that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may again be required in the field.

Home Resources and Home Labor.

In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumphs to our arms, been so full of compensation as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but what is equally important, *to depend upon and live upon our own resources.* At the time the rebellion was precipitated upon us, the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital he had invested. Labor was in excess, and men were everywhere searching for employment. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so trifling that the stocks of a number of the most important railroads in the country fell to, and long remained at, an average price of less than fifty per cent. But the moment danger to the Union became imminent, and the necessity of self reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the rebels, the American people began to practice upon the maxims of self-defense and self-dependence. From having been, if not absolutely impoverished and almost without remunerative enterprise, depressed by unemployed labor and idle capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitude, and kept in operation with a rapidity and regularity, which relieved them from want, their country from danger, and excited the amazement of civilized nations.

Protection to the manufactures of the country, when rightly viewed, is merely the defense of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States is higher than those in any other country, consequently our laborers are the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of both individual and national wealth; and those nations that have best protected it from foreign competition, have been the most prosperous. It is clearly, therefore, the interest of the nation to foster and protect domestic industry, by relieving from internal taxation every sort of labor, and imposing such heavy duties upon all importations of foreign manufactured articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works, a liberal and properly restricted general railroad system, and internal improvement of every kind, receive the fostering care and most liberal aid of the government. We are rich in everything necessary to meet our wants, and render us independent of every other country, and we have only to avail ourselves of our own resources and capabilities, to progress continually onward to a degree of greatness never yet attained by any nation. Our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are unequalled, and it should be our constant study to devise and prosecute means tending to their highest development.

Why, then, should not the wisdom of government make available the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the manifest good of the people? Why permit our manufactures to beg that they may live?

The Government of Great Britain has, by her protective system, "piled duty upon duty," for more than one hundred and fifty years, and hence upon protection is founded her manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emissaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes, extol "free trade," speack scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860, as if preparing for the very war which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted a resolution, "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the fuel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a mere support for foreign rails; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should be at once developed. Such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrell tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law, aided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country, that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold than could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and and territories of which the Union stands composed."

In the principle of protection proved to be such a talisman in the time of war, shall we reject it in time of peace? If an answer were needed to this question, reference could be had to the repeated concessions to this principle by the recent free-traders of the South. Scarcely one of the ambitious men who led their unfortunate people into rebellion, but now freely admits that if the South had manufactured their own fabrics, on their own plantations, and cultivated skilled labor in their great cities, they would have been able to prolong their conflict with the government; and now to enjoy substantial, instead of artificial prosperity, they must invoke the very agencies they had so long and so fatally disregarded. Words need not be multiplied upon this important theme, either to make my own position stronger, or to impress upon the people the value of adhering to a system which has proved itself worthy of our continued support, and of the imitation of its former opponents.

Finances.

The exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying; and the flattering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the pathway of duty.

Among the most delicate and important obligations required of those in official positions is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be applied where its burdens may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be carefully husbanded, and the strictest economy practiced, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm and enduring basis, and the debt surely and steadily diminished, until its final extinguishment. Unnecessary delay in this, would, in my opinion, be incompatible with our true interests.

That these expectations are capable of speedy and certain consummation, has already been demonstrated. The public improvements, the cause of our heavy debt, which seemed to be an incubus upon the prosperity of the State, so long as they were managed by her agents, have been sold; the tax on real estate has been abolished, and considerable reductions have already been made on the State debt.

This important branch of the administration shall receive my constant and zealous attention.

The general and essential principles of law and liberty, declared in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, shall be watchfully guarded. It will be my highest ambition to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument. Care shall be taken "that the laws be faithfully executed," and the decisions of the courts respected and enforced, if within their authorized jurisdiction. Influenced only by considerations for the public welfare, it is my imperative duty to see that justice be impartially administered. That merciful provision, the *pardoning power*, conferred upon the Executive doubtlessly for correcting only the errors of criminal jurisprudence, and securing justice, shall not be perverted to the indiscriminate protection of those who may be justly sentenced to bear penalties for infractions of the laws made for the security and protection of society. Those "cruelly" or "excessively" punished, or erroneously convicted, are alone entitled to its beneficient protection, and only such should expect its exercise in their behalf.

Whenever the people deem it expedient or necessary, from actual experience, to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is their undoubted right to do so, according to the mode prescribed within itself. I here repeat, what I have said elsewhere, that "so long as the people feel that the power to alter or change the character of the government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with a sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a corrective for every governmental abuse and usurpation."

The National Situation.

We are confessedly in a transition state. It is marvelous how prejudice has perished in the furnace of war, and how, from the very ashes of old hatreds and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Congress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages, a contest so anomalous in our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution, has only served to develop the remarkable energies of our people, and to strengthen them for future conflicts. That contest is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and moral, of the patriotic millions, are simply pausing before they perfect the work of reconstruction. Twenty-six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been crystalized in the saving. The unrestored ten, still disaffected and still defiant, seem to be Providentially delaying their return to the Union, so that when they re enter upon its obligations and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfil the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to men and nations, and especially to ourselves.

Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of Republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties; and it was only when rebellion tore away the mask, that we saw the hideous features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who, having inaugurated and prosecuted a causeless war against a generous government, and having been permitted to escape the punishment they deserve, and once more arrogantly clamoring to assume control of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause we have for surprise had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply?

Boast as we may of our material and our naval victories, yet is it not true that there is no such thing as a Republican government in the ten States that began and carried on the war? There is not, to-day, a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so defiantly trampled under foot, as in the sections which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the Government of the United States. But the disease has suggested its Providential cure.

The abhorrent doctrine, that de feated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges, because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

The violators of the most solemn obligations, the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in loathsome dungeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, *shall not* re-appear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation, or control its destinies, unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baleful purposes and influence, and secure Republican forms of government, in their purity and vigor, in every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept such conditions, is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the National Constitution, amendments which are believed, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous.

They have, however, been fully considered by the people during the late elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction which it would be improper to either overlook or disregard. And certainly in view of this fact, none of the late rebel States should be admitted to their former "practical relations" to the General Government, while they continue to oppose these amendments.

To the Congress of the United States the heartfelt sympathies and overwhelming suffrages of the people have been generously given. They have fearlessly proclaimed their unequivocal verdict—"*Well done good and faithful servants.*" Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our present interests and future welfare all depend. In its firmness and courage the whole experiment of genuine Republicanism is indissolubly involved. That this firmness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the origination and adoption of measures of wisdom and discretion, even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past, I entertain no doubt. Such measures will meet with my cordial approval. And I may well add, that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it with her entire influence and power.

That in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of responsible duties with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality, I trust my errors will be regarded with charity and treated with the gentleness of magnanimous forgiveness.

And I earnestly hope that my intercourse with my fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives will be so frank and cordial that our duties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and faithfully discharged. Different branches of the Government as we are, with distinctive duties, we are nevertheless parts of one organized and well regulated system, and as we co-operate or disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Elected by the people, desirous to promote the welfare of every citizen, mere party differences should not be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of a generous, a true and comprehensive public policy.

It was the illustrious Washington, equally distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, who gave utterance to the declaration, "that the propitious smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right; and Jefferson who asserted that "whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest convictions of the rules and *principles which should permeate and* control all governments. Let us, fellow-citizens, adhere to *them*, be governed by them, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those *of our nation, with a rampart of truth* that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpation, and successfully resist the changes and *agitations of all coming time.*

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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I HAAE MY ORDERS NOT TO GO.—"I have orders, positive orders, not to go there; order that I dare not disobey," said a youth who was being tempted to a smoking and gambling saloon.

"Come, don't be so *womanish!* come along like a man," shouted the youths.

"No, I can't break orders," said John.

"What special orders have you got? Come, show them to us, if you can. Show us your orders."

John took a neat little book from his pocket, and read aloud:

"Enter not into the paths of the wicked; and go not in the way of evil men. Avoid it! pass not near! turn from it! and pass away!"

"Now," said John, "you see my orders forbid my going with you. They are God's orders, and by his help I mean to keep them."

☞We have chanced upon the following lines significantly headed "How to choose a Wife." The author does not inform us if it was the criterion that guided him in his choice:

"As much beauty as preserves affection,
As much sprightliness as shuns dejection,
Of modest diffidence as claims protection,
A mind subservient and conscious of attention,
Yet stored with sense, reason and reflection,
And every passion held in due subjection,
Yet faults enough to keep her from perfection;
First find all this, and then make your selection,
When her you find, no longer tarry,
But take her by the hand and marry."

Always providing, as Wilkin's Micawber would say, that the lady is willing,

"For after all your wooing, the answer might be NAY."

☞"Were you guarded in your conduct while in New York?" asked a father of his son, who had just returned to his country home from a visit to the city. "Yes, sir, part of the time by two policemen."

A negro woman in Richmond, after dancing at a ball all night, found her child half eaten by rats in the morning—its face, hands, and ears gnawed away.

☞A young lady down East advertises for a young man that "embraced an opportunity," and says, "If he will come over to our town he can do better.

Gen Tom Thumb and family are in Manchester, England.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, 1867.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

"*I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

☞Hon. Geo. W. Woodward declines being again a candidate for a seat on the Supreme Bench.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—The official returns for Governor were opened and counted in the presence of the two Houses of the Legislature. They stood:

John W. Geary,	307,374 votes.
Hiester Clymer,	290,096 votes.
Geary's majority,	17,178

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Pittsburg *Republic*, a paper devoted to the political interests of President Johnson, and having his name up as its candidate in 1866, says:

"The selection of Gen. Cameron to a seat in the United States Senate is a grand triumph of conservatism over radicalism."

☞The Sentors and Members of the House waited upon Ex Governor Curtin in a body on Wednesday to pay their respects. At 12 o'clock he took his departure, with his family, for Philadelphia, where he intends to remain during the winter. Gov. Geary and family took possession of the "white house," on the same day.

☞There *is* a difference of opinion in the majority party at Washington as to how the rebel States should be re-constructed, and it is even hinted that the war will have to be fought over again before politicians can agree. While the dispute is going on the rebels are gaining strength, and they may yet be able to give the country further trouble.

☞Thad. Stevens said in a speech in Congress that Pennsylvania had not a Republican form of Government, and wanted Congress to "reconstruct" her. When Pennsylvania wants to be reconstructed according to Thad's ideas she will politely tell him so. Indeed we think Congress have enough on their hands at present, without seeking for new fields in which to experiment.

A BIG DAY.—The 15th was a big day in Harrisburg. Gov. Geary was inaugurated, Simon Cameron was elected, and a prize fight between two roughs from New York and Baltimore came off some eight or ten miles above the city. About fifteen hundred persons were present at the fight, and the passenger trains and the hotels in the city were run down by them. Of course many pockets were picked. Deacon Bergner's *Telegraph* gives the "rounds" in full and the result of the contest. Harrisburg is looking up. Prize fighting is becoming popular since the election of John Morrisey to Congress.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Both Houses met on the 15th and balloted for U. S. Senator with the following result:

SIMON CAMERON.

Received in the Senate,	20
" " House,	62
Total,	82

EDGAR COWAN.

Received in the Senate,	12
" " House,	37
Total,	49

Mr. Cameron was declared elected for six years from the 4th of March next. Thus ended the contest.

☞Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Chambersburg *Repository*, says that twenty-one Senators and Members voting for Cameron, were either solemnly pledged or instructed to vote for Curtin, and if these twenty-one had remained true Curtin would have been nominated on first ballot. He further remarks:—"*Why* Simon Cameron was chosen, I need not repeat. The story is familiar to all, even in the humblest and remotest homes of the State. If written in flaming characters on the dome of the capitol, or branded ineffaceably upon the brows of the men who did it, no one would have to learn thereby how the richest jewel of loyal victory had been basely bartered for a price."

☞The New York *Tribune* of January 8th, says sentitiously the following:

"In this country, the shortest political road is that which leads from a majority to a minority. Our party will take this course when it rashly begins impeachment."

That is a true sentiment. Parties may struggle hard and long to obtain place and power, but it takes very little to make the downward road short and easy. Impeaching the President is not the reconstruction of the South, and the people everywhere would soon see it. The President is now no obstacle in the way of the Republican party, notwithstanding his inevitable vetoes, and, of course, that body is to take all the responsibility of a speedy or tardy return to peace.

WE observe with great satisfaction that the young men of our town have taken possession of the upper room of the Allegheny Engine House and converted it into a club room. The object is to afford themselves a place of meeting for innocent amusement, and to improve the mind by reading and conversation. This is a step in the right direction. They have become tired of bar room loafing places and have resolved to better themselves by assembling for mutual improvement. They will supply themselves with newspapers, &c., and will try to make the long winter evening pass as delightfully as they can. We suggest that the Town Council make an appropriation to aid this laudable enterprise. Let the heads of families encourage it and assist the young fireman in gathering a library. These things are having an effect on the morals of our young men, and now is the opportunity. We would also suggest to the neighboring boroughs that they inaugurate and carry out the same measures.—*Hollidaysburg Leader*.

We can heartily add "amen" to the suggestion of Bro. Keatley. If there is anything more desirable in a community where there is a large number of young men, it is a place to congregate in the evening. It is needless to say where the majority of the unemployed go to seek recreation, as it is patent to all that it is in the haunts of iniquity and the gates of destruction. Every town has its young men, and every town has its bar-rooms and gambling saloons, and the roving disposition and the giddy, unsteady mind of the youth naturally lead him to seek pleasure, such as it is, in those places, where others of his own age and standing are to be found. Such is the fact that older and wiser heads look with sorrow on the picture, and the public at large feel compassion for the youth made useless by liquor's blighting influence, which is administered to him nightly.

We venture the assertion that no young man, at first, takes pleasure in visiting a gambling saloon or bar room. The dread of public opinion fills him with horror, whilst the pleadings of his own conscience but add to his discomfort. But how soon does he become hardened against public opinion? how soon does the counsels of the silent monitor within fail of their former effect? He has given full license to his Satanic will, and it has led him recklessly on until he heeds the voice of wisdom in vain. The young man is ruined, not only because of his sinful gratification of a deceptive desire, but also because of the apparently encouraged sources of temptation in our midst. It is due time, then, that our people should enlist as a unit in the salvation of our young men. Nothing should be considered too great a sacrifice to make them "honored children," whose future career will redound to their own credit and to our people's.

The establishment of a Reading Room we have always urged, and are in favor of any worthy enterprise that will keep the young men in our midst from temptation, and rear them up honorably. It is for our people old and young, to co operate in such a laudable object as the establishment of a Reading Room, and persevere in their endeavors, no matter what obstacles may interfere.

☞The New York *Times* takes Governor Geary to task for the reflection made in his inaugural address, where he refers to its being a "morbid clemency and a censurable forbearance" which fail to punish the greatest crimes known to civilized nations. The *Times* says:

"Such reflections as these, coming from a mere political speculator or from an amateur military officer who had done merely ornamental or hurtful service in the war, would invite no such comment as they do *from an officer* of Gen. Geary's practical experience. It would be well enough for a man with Gen. Butler's military record to revive the question, either in a formal address or in a random speech, whether Gen. Grant, acting in accordance with the President's instructions, should have accepted the parole of the Confederate Generals, or whether the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-General of the Army are chargeable with 'morbid clemency and censurable forbearance' in acting as they did. But such words are hardly those one should expect from the Govenor of a great State, who had soberly weighed the character of the struggle in which our army was engaged, and who had done his full part as an active participant therein."

A SWEEPING MEASURE.—The petition presented to the Senate by Senator Sherman, asking Congress to prohibit any person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor from holding office under the Government of the United States, might, under certain circumstances, be worthy of discussion. But as the enactment of a law to this effect would not only deprive the country of many of its most muscular officials, but if applied to the present Congress would deprive a large proportion of orthodox members of their seats, there need be no fear of the petition meeting with a favorable reception. Such is the fact, as pitiable as it may be, that the majority of the leading men in Congress, are controlled by the *spirit* so much that a measure looking to their own "reconstruction," in a very important particular, will not be passed with as much unanimity as one for the reconstruction of the Southern States, and if it should it *might* be vetoed.

☞Mr. Isaac B. Gara, of Erie, has been appointed by Gov. Geary, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SOUND TALK.—The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, a Republican journal, takes the following strong grounds against the abusive speeches of "I, James Ashley," who impeaches the President, and a Mr. Loan, who charged the President with complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, on the floor of the House, but couldn't bring the proofs. These notoriety-seeking gentlemen deserve the castigation they receive, most worthily:

"We wish to refer to these gentlemen in a spirit of plain common sense. The people send representatives to Washington, not to make unnecessary speeches, but to legislate with wisdom The only occasion when a speech is *apropos* is when their side of the question is to be strengthened by their argument. The floor of the House is no place for stump oratory. When a member speaks in Congress he addresses the nation, not as represented by literally the nation, but the telegraph and the press make his hearers increase to millions. How utterly shallow, therefore, must be the man who, for the purpose of seeing his name paraded, will fill the columns of papers and occupy the attention of thousands with empty platitudes! If the able speaker rated shallow, the member who will sacrifice public good for the creation of a sensation is not only shallow, but criminal. Justice, such as the vilest criminal may claim, requires that, if a member accuses a high official of a crime, the punishment for which is death, that he be required to produce the proofs. It is easy for one to blacken a character when the person attacked has *no chance to reply*, and it is a duty which Mr. Loan owes, not only to justice and his own character, but to the country at large, that either he remain silent and produce the proofs before the Committee; or that, having made so bold a charge before such an audience, he sustain his charge before the same body. We deprecate most earnestly this style of harangue, which reminds us more forcibly of the Jacobins of the French Revolution than of an argumentative and representative body. The members who thus gratify their passion for notoriety at the expense of reason, endanger the great cause for which they are battling, and make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of all thinking men. Let the Loan style of speaking be abandoned, and no charge made, in order that the reporter can say that 'Mr. —— produced a sensation,' or that a sounding peroration be achieved."

The respectable Republican journals begin to see the enemies of peace, order and decency, as the great mass of the people see them. It may not be too late for members of Congress to reform.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Jan. 16.—In the Senate to-day the House amendments to the bills for the admission of Colorado and Nebraska were concurred in; the bills now go to the President. The provisions about which there has been so much debate are attached to each bill in the following language:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that this act shall go into effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition, that within said State of Nebraska there shall be no abridgment or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise, or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed, and upon the future fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental conditions and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act, upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete; said State Legislature shall be convened by the Territorial Governor within thirty days after the passage of this act, to act upon the condition submitted herein."

The vote in the Senate on concurring in the House amendment was twenty-eight to fourteen, just enough to pass it over a veto. The vote by which the bills passed the House yesterday, was 103 to 55, with several absentees in favor of them. Ten were absent from the Senate to day, of whom six are counted for the bills over a veto.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Cowan replied to a speech made recently by Mr. Sherman, in which the latter charged that there had been two thousand removals from office during the past year. Mr. Cowan said the whole number of offices in the gift of the President was but 2,434. In these there had been four hundred and forty six removals by Mr. Johnson. The State Department had 340 officers from among which there had been ten removals; the treasury, 973, from among which there had been 179 removals; the interier 210, from among which there had been 21 removals; the postoffice 709, from among which there had been 197 removals, and the Attorney General 202, from among which there had been 19 removals.

The House to day took up Thad. Stevens' enabling bill, and will consider it from day to day until disposed of. The bill in effect provides for the calling of State conventions in the ten insurgent States, to which delegates are to be elected, to form a new State government on the basis of universal suffrage, except to rebels. The new State constitutions are to declare for general suffrage and be acceptable to Congress.

Mr. Bingham, (Republican,) of Ohio spoke for an hour and a half against the bill, and denounced it in severe terms. He said it was a measure of destruction instead of reconstruction; of disunion instead of reunion, and contemplated patching up restoration in a manner almost fatal to the Republic. The speech attracted great attention.

☞The steamer Platte Valley, plying between Memphis and Vicksburg, struck the wreck of a gunboat, on the 17th, and was sunk in about three minutes. It is estimated that one hundred persons were drowned.

Pen and Scissor Items.

A Mr. Coffin, of Boston, has had an infant son named Mahogany. A very grave joke.

Bishop Simpson is now in Texas, where he has organized the Texas Conference.

The Lincoln Monument Association has raised $75,000, but $125,000 more are required to carry out the plan adopted.

Donati's great comet will be visible to mortal eyes again in the year 3858. Cut this paragraph out so that you don't forget it.

Two little boys, named David and Darien Allen, were drowned in a pond while skating, at Penn Yan, New York.

In France, a man who spoke disrespectfully of the Emperor in a stagecoach, has been fined $100. O, the blessings? of a monarchy.

The total receipts of Internal Revenue by the Government for the last six months were $175,471,184. Presto, debt.

The rebel Lieutenant General A. P. Stewart has located in Memphis as a *Professor of* the Male High School.

Illinois has purchased from Mrs. Douglas the lot of ground in which the remains of Stephen A. Douglas were buried, paying therefore the sum of $25,000.

Fishermen use cotton to catch certain kind of fish. A joker adds, "And that's the way some young ladies fish for a husband."—Should he have said a *certain* way?

A schoolmaster in Ohio advertises that he will keep a Sunday school twice a week—on Tuesdays and Saturdays. That's like the feller who advertised "eau de Cologne" water.

Here, in the land of Penn, where the first railroad in this country was constructed, 4037 miles are now in operation, which cost about $210,080,000. Yet we should have more.

A nugget of silver ore from Idaho, weighing three hundred pounds, and worth ten dollars per pound, is upon exhibition in New York. Not an ugly thing to lock at nowadays

An elderly lady, in a neighboring city, who is extremely partial to a bargain, hearing of a bankruptcy of an undertaker thought she might buy a coffin cheap by auction.

An exchange says the late Gen. Cass' cradle was a second hand sugar trough, and asks aspiring young men to think of it. Sweet is the memory of Cass.

Madame Demorest speaks feelingly of the "elastic which keeps the stocking up at the knee," as impeding the free circulation of the blood. How about "false calves?"

A German has been fined in Chicago for letting two worthless old horses starve to death. The poor animals' last meal was a handful of shavings. Served him right.

Annie Williams drank a quart of raw whiskey, on a wager, in Cincinnati, on Thursday, and was "found dead" next day. The wretches who tempted this degraded woman ought to have been "found strung" next morning.

The only beverage at General Grant's reception the other week was iced lemonade.—He won't have such a crowd at his house the next time, but what's the odds, he'll have fewer "suckers."

Fifteen young ladies were poisoned at Stephensport, Kentucky, recently, by eating what is called marble cake. There was carbonate of lead in the cochineal, and they "cotched" it. They have recovered.

"Why will you persist in wearing another woman's hair on your head?" asked Acid of his wife. She retorted—"Why will you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back?" He backed down.

A Galveston editor lately heard a mocking bird whistling "Dixie" with much animation. What a sinful bird to thus mock his calamities. Much better if it would whistle "My hopes have departed forever."

The Boston Journal says many farmers in Massachusetts having ponds, find the propagation of fish a paying business. Certainly, why not. If a farmer can propagate plants, seeds, etc., why not fish. Farmers, try it.

The chair that President Lincoln occupied in Ford's theatre at the time of his assassination has been presented to Secretary Browning, who has transferred it to the Museum of the Interior Department.

Over 1,000 vessels were captured during the rebellion. It is estimated that not less than five thousand seamen and officers are interested in these prizes and that from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 are involved.

The city of Aberdeen, Scotland, is the greatest envelope manufacturing place in the world. 1,000,000 of superfine envelopes constitute its daily production, besides note paper and cards. There are five paper mills in the vicinity of the city, employing 2500 persons.

The wife of Mr. T. W. Coomlies, of Wabash, Indiana, accidentally threw a package containing $1700 into the stove with some chips. Her husband had given her the money at the door, and her attention was diverted upon hearing her child crying.

One of our exchanges thinks Mexico would be better off if Napoleon and Seward were both in Paradise. To which another replies—Yes, but how would the citizens of Paradise like it? Do they write diplomatic letters in that famous country?

A correspondent of the London Journal treats at some length on the best way to prevent hydrophobia. A wag, in reply, suggests that he once prevented a case of this dreadful malady by getting astraddle of a fourteen rail fence and staying until the dog left.

The Scientific American estimates that twenty tons of postage stamps were used last year; or by superficial measurement, forty-eight and a half square miles of paper. Wonder if the editor discovered this by the weight or length of a single stamp.

The members of the Maine Legislature have voted themselves a copy each of Webster's unabridged, Lippincott's Gazetteer and the Bible and ten dollars worth of postage stamps for each member. We can look for big things from Maine. Who wouldn't be a Legislator and live at the public expense.

A story is told of a soldier who, about one hundred and fifty years ago, was frozen in Siberia. The last expression he made was, "It is ex—." He then froze as stiff as marble. In the summer of 1860 some French physicians found him. They gradually thawed him, and upon animation being restored, he concluded his sentence—"ceedingly cold."

The last new bonnet is described as looking like a negro minstrel breastpin, or an enormious jet finger ring, cut so as to have the setting fit round the ears. We wouldn't want that "close observer" to have seen the new style of waterfall that we saw last week. It was perched on the crown of the head, and underneath was a gorgeous red band.

Capt. Henry Johnston, of St. Louis, attempted to kill a pet dog which had grown blind and lame. He fired a shot at the brute which took effect, slightly wounding it. To terminate the dog's suffering he struck it over the head with a revolver, which discharged a ball into his own body, almost instantly killing him.

A society of smokers was formed at Berlin, Prussia, two years ago, the members of which agreed to preserve all the points of their cigars, instead of biting them off and throwing them away. The money procured by the sale of these bits is applied to the maintenance and education of orphan children, and 22 are now supported by it.

There are in the United States 11,220 Baptist churches, valued at $8,970,000; 19,833 Methodist churches, worth $39,666,000; 4,661 Presbyterian churches, at $25,305,000; 2,334 Congregational churches, at $14,004,000; 2,250 Catholic churches, at $22,500,000; 2145 Episcopal churches, at $21,450,000; 440 German Reformed churches, at $4,400,000; and 264 Unitarian churches, at $4,588,000.

Our young friends—and old ones too—who are anxious to learn how many weddings a married couple may lawfully have, will be pleased to know that one year after marriage comes the paper wedding: five years after marriage the wooden wedding; ten years, the tin wedding: twenty-five years, the silver wedding; fifty years, the golden wedding, and seventy-five years, the diamond wedding. Who cares about celebrating paper, wooden, and tin weddings? We say, leave them to the babies; but do commemorate the others. The first should be called the cake wedding.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania gives the following statistics for the school year of 1865-66, as follows: There were in that year 1863 school districts in the State; 13,146 schools; 16,141 teachers, and 725,412 pupils, with an average attendance of 478,066. The total cost of the school system for the entire State including taxes levied and State appropriations was for the year $4,195,258,57. The increase in the number of school districts was 26; in the number of schools, 222; in the number of children attending school, 19,932; in the average attendance at school, 18,946, and in the total cost of the system, $581,020,02. Not including Philadelphia, the increase in the per centage of attendance was 1003, in the average length of term, one day; in the average cost of tuition per month, four cents; in the number of male teachers, 493; in the number of female teachers, 63; in the salaries of male teachers, $2,52; in the salaries of female teachers, $2,10; in the cost of tuition, $220,743,67; in the cost of fuel and contingencies, $48,071,35, and in purchasing grounds, building, renting and repairing houses, $222,209,77.

☞On Friday morning last, the Conservatory attached to the White House, took fire from the bursting of a flue. The buildings were saved from entire destruction. Horticulturists and florists express the opinion that the collection of plants destroyed could not be replaced in years, and not even then without a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The buildings are damaged to the extent of $20,000, and the furniture in the Executive mansion was injured by smoke to the amount of $1000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.
[Estate of John N. Mosser, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of John N. Mosser, deceased, late of Juniata township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
MARY M. MOSSER, Administratrix.
Jan. 23, 1867-6t.

Officers of Pennsylvania Regiments
WILL HEAR OF
SOMETHING TO THEIR ADVANTAGE,
By sending their address to
BOX 1950, PHILADELPHIA P. O
ja23-2t

NEW PLANING MILL,
IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS — ALL ORDERS SOON FILLED.
KESSLER, FOSTER & CO.,
PHILIPSBURG, Centre co., Pa.,
Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of FLOORING, WEATHER BOARDING, DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES, BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, BRACKETS.
and all material required for building purposes. Having connected with our mill
Buckley's Patent Dry Kiln,
By which we can
Dry Lumber in from two to four days,
by super-heated steam, without pressure, Customers may therefore rely on getting
PERFECTLY SEASONED LUMBER
in their Doors, Window Frames, Sash, Shutters, &c., &c. jan23-3m
PHILIPSBURG, Centre co

ROBLEY & MARSH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a partnership in the above business and will constantly keep on hand the best and most fashionable Goods in the market, comprising all kinds of
Fancy Silk, Mixed Goods & Cassimers.
Also, the best quality of
BLACK CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
Both having had large experience in the business will try to please all.
Their room is on Smith street, two doors below Main.
H. ROBLEY.
GEO. F. MARSH.
ja18-3m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership existing under the name of S. E. HENRY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Wm. F. Johnston retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. E. Henry.
S. E. HENRY,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.
THOS. S. JOHNSTON.
Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1867.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of HENRY & CO., and will continue the *business heretofore carried on by S. E. Henry & Co.*
SAML. E. HENRY,
THOS. S. JOHNSTON,
CHRISTIAN LONG.
Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1867.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of John Russell, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of John Russell, late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.
JOHN RUSSELL,
JACOB RUSSELL,
Executors.
Jan 16, 1867-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Abram Cutshall, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abram Cutshall, late of Springfield township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.
WM. CUTSHALL, Administrator.
Dec19-6t

Notice.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 258 South Third street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
J. P. AERTSEN, *Secretary.*
ja16-3t

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.
The Tax Collectors of Hopewell, Penn and Carbon townships, in Huntingdon county, and of Liberty township, Bedford county, having tax claims against Robert Hare Powel or Powelton Coal and Iron Company, will present the same to WM. M. CHASE, immediately, for payment, at Powelton, Huntingdon county, Pa. ja9-3t

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Juniata township, in the early part of September last, a pale red STEER, with a few white spots over his body. The point of both ears are split. Supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
ja16 EDWARD THOMPSON.

STRAY BOAR.
Came to my premises in Walker twp., about the first of October last a Boar, supposed to be about a year old, with three black spots. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Jan.1,'67. W. D. REED.

STRAY.
Came to the residence of Wm. Morgan, in Hopewell twp., Huntingdon county, on December 18th, 1866, a dark sorrell mare, supposed to be six or seven years old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. dec.31,'66* WM. MORGAN.

E. W. THOMAS,
Teacher of Cornet Bands,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Having had considerable experience in teaching music he promises to give entire satisfaction to Bands or individuals, in town or country, desiring his services.
Any bands desiring music, or music arranged, will please address him. ja9-2m

TROPIC COOK STOVES, Gas Burning Parlor Stoves, and all kinds of Hollow ware, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY
BY
DR. WILLIAM BREWSTER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE, ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or A PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.
1 Epilepsy, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.
2 Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3 Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma, (where not caused by organic disease of the heart,) Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4 Gravel, Diabetis, and Kipney Complaints.
5 Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Diseases, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors; (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form)
In a word, we propose to cure all curable diseases.
We have no connection whatever with any other Electrical office in this or any other county.
All letters address to
WM. BREWSTER, M. D., Huntingdon, Pa.
ja16

First National Store.
ROHM & MILLER have just received at their new store another invoice of Ladies and Gentlemen's
DRESS GOODS,
of the very latest styles, which they are now offering to the public at the most reasonable rates. Their stock consists of Silks, French and American Merinos, Paris and Alpaca Plaids, Furs, DeLaines, Jaconet Barred, Cambric, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Shawls, Flannels, Calicoes, Hoods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood and Willow-ware, Carpets and Oil Cloths, Family Groceries, and the largest and best assortment of QUEENSWARE in "ye ancient boreugh."
All those desirous of getting bargains will not fail to stop in and see us at our New Store south west corner of the Diamond, (Fisher's old stand,) Huntingdon, Pa.
ja2 ROHM & MILLER.

ENTERPRISE, ORIGINALITY,
AND REDUCTION COMBINED AT
GLEASONS'
Mammoth Store,
BARNET, Huntingdon Co.
GREAT COST SALE
Commencing Wednesday, December 19, 1866, and closing *January 19, 1867.*
We must have money within that time and have adopted this novel and attractive plan to dispose of our
IMMENSE STOCK
Of Fall and Winter Goods, only for CASH,
AT ACTUAL COST.
We will sell standard sheeting Muslins a yard wide at 20 cents, best American Prints 20 cents, DeLaines 20 cts, Miner's Flannels 45 cents, Gold Medal Spool Cotton, 200 yards, only 3 cents, best spool cotton, 7 cents, skirt braid 8 cents, white cotton hose 16 cents, wool hose 40, chewing tobacco 80 cents, smoking tobacco 40 cents, Sugar 10 cts, Tea 75 cents, best Green Coffee 30 cents, paper Coffee 15 cents, and other goods in proportion.
Embrace the golden opportunity and secure
Bargains Never Before Equalled.

Overcoats at	$ 7,	price last year		$12.
Do	10,	do	do	15
Do	12,	do	do	18
Do	24,	do	do	40
Men's Boots,	1,75,	do	do	3.50
Do	2,60,	do	do	5.00
Do	3,50,	do	do	7.00

Ladies' Shoes from $1,25 to 2,50.
Dress Coats, Pants and Vests, at a corres onding reduction. Ladies' Cloaks down one half. Hardware, household Furniture, Stoves, &c., reduced one-third.
The goods were recently purchased at greatly reduced prices, and are now offered at what they actually cost in New York.
☞Remember the sale continues only one month, and will be continued strictly on the cash principle. de19

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.
JAMES SIMPSON,
Iron Founder,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Manufacturer of all kinds of work in his line, among which the
FARMER
Will find Threshing Machines, Plows, Sled soles, Kettles, &c. The
BLACKSMITH
Will find Round Mandrils, hollow Anvils, block and roller Tire benders, Tire irons, sled and sleigh soles, Wagon boxes, &c. The
MILL-OWNER
Can have all kinds of Machinery. The
BUILDER
Can have door and window sills and Lintels, sash weights cellar window grates, all sizes, porch stands, armor for rain spouts, chimney caps, pavement castings, for coal and wood collars, heaters for warming private dwellings and public buildings, doors and frames for bake ovens, iron railing for verandahs, porticoes, balconies, and fences of all kinds.
Particular attention paid to fencing grave lots. Everybody can have threshing machine, plow and stove repairs and all kinds of iron and brass castings.
de12-6m JAMES SIMPSON.

WHAT WAS WANTED!
OPEN and READY FOR BUSINESS
H. GREENBERG,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a new store in Fisher & Son's New Building, in the Diamond in Huntingdon, where all kinds of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PIECE GOODS,
Hats, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, etc.,
Can be found to suit all who may favor him with their patronage.
His Piece Goods are of the best quality and will be MADE UP TO ORDER in the most fashionable and best make and style. All goods can be bought at this establishment from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than at any other place. All desiring a good suit of clothing at a fair price should call and examine goods and prices. All goods leaving his establishment will be warranted to be what may be represented.
H. GREENBERG, Merchant Tailor.
Huntingdon, Nov. 21, 1866.

NEW LEATHER STORE.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of
Fine Leather,
Consisting in part of
FRENCH CALF-SKIN, KIP, MORROCCO, LININGS, BINDINGS, SOLE, UPPER, HARNESS, SKIRTING, &c.,
Together with a general assortment of FINDINGS.
The trade is invited to call and examine our stock.
Store on HILL street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church.
The highest price paid for hide and bark.
C. H. MILLER & SON.
Huntingdon, Dec. 12-3m

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
THOMAS N. COLDER.
The undersigned having now entered into the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that he will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
THOS. N. COLDER.
Alexandria, Oct. 23. 1866-tf.

COFFEES, SUGARS AND TEAS,
ALL THE CHOICE KINDS FOR SALE
At Lewis' Family Grocery.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at
CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

WOOL BLANKETS, Coverlids, Army Blankets, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

CARPETS: Ingrain, Rag, Girthing and Hemp Carpets; floor and Table Oil Cloth, door mats and Rugs at S. E. HENRY & CO.

SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Farm Stock, &c., &c.
The subscriber will offer at Public Sale in PORTER township,
On Thursday, 31st of January, 1867,
6 head of Horses, 2 two year old Colts, 7 head of Cows, and 1 Bull, Alderney stock, 3 breeding sows and 1 boar, 1 two-horse carriage, wagons, cart, plows and harrows, cultivators, threshing machine, mower and reaper, horse rake, grain drill, *chopping mill, Fodder and Straw* Cutters, Platform Scales, and a large number of other articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on same day when the terms will be made known.
THOS. N. COLDER.
Porter tp., Jan 9.

Brass Musical Instruments
FOR SALE.
1 Silver E flat Cornet, 2 Brass E flat Cornets, 2 E flat Altos, 3 B flat Tenors, 1 Baritone, 2 E flat Basses, 1 Bass Drum.
The above outfit for a Band will be sold at very low rates, and those desiring to purchase should avail themselves of this opportunity.
Apply to E. W. THOMAS,
Huntingdon, Jan16-tf *Teacher of Cornet Bands.*

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.
A Comfortable frame Dwelling house with six rooms, located in Washington street, Huntingdon, will be sold at private sale.
For further particulars call at MARCH & BRO'S store, Huntingdon, Pa. de12-tf

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.
Grantsville, my16. BOYER & GARNER.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,
oc. 31 '66.

1867. 1867.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon Oct. 31, '66.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, oct. 31, 1866.

FURNITURE!
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
The subscriber has a *NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE*, and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country.
J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh211866-1y

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at Lewis' Family Grocery.

CHOICE CANDIES
Of all kinds, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

SOAPS AND CANDLES.
Washing and Toilet Soaps—the best kinds—for sale at
LEWIS & CO'S FAMILY GROCERY.

FLOUR! FLOUR!
The best Flour, by the barrel or smaller quantity for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STEOR.

HAMS. HAMS.
Plain and canvas sugar cured Hams—the best in market—whole or sliced, for sale at
Lewis' Family Grocery.

VERMICELLI, Barley, Rice, Hominy, Beans, &c., at Lewis' Family Grocery.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown canton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars
mh7 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

S. E. HENRY & CO. have the largest stock of Ladies Shawls, Hoods, Sontagues, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies Coats, Sacks and Circular

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, 1867.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the *mail or otherwise.* tf.

Local Advertisements.

Advertisements (puffs or notices) published in local columns at ten cents a line single insertion, counting seven words to a line. tf.

Brief Items.

—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage is to lecture in Lewistown the 25th instant.

—The Huntingdon Band offer for sale the brass instruments which they recently had in use. See adv.

—The Altoona *Tribune* is to appear next week in an enlarged and improved form. A needed reform.

—A bear was killed two miles and a half above Lewistown, last week, weighing 100 lbs. clean meat.

—Maj. B. L. Hewitt of Hollidaysburg, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the State Department, at Harrisburg

—There will be a shooting match at Coffee Run on the 30th day of this month for two of the best beeves in the county. Marksmen, now for a string.

—Mr. John Eby, of the firm of Eby, Morrison & Co., paper manufacturers, at Spang's Mills, Blair county, died on the 26th ult., of typhoid fever.

—The man who in former years complained that winter had gone back on us, is this year like the boy who had nothing to say.

—Mount Union has been incorporated into a borough. The *Times* looks for a city government at no distant day. The wish is father to the thought.

—Everybody is complaining of the high price of eggs, and inquiries are made to the cause. A shrewd farmer asserts that the hens are on a strike, and refuse to shell out. Eggs-actly.

—The trains of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads were detained on Thursday and Friday last on account of the heavy drift of snow in certain places.

—Where is the man who loves to think of the "good old-fashioned winters?" The winter of 1867 may furnish him with a few hallowed recollections.

—The drawing at the Crosby Art Opera House in Chicago came off on Monday last. We would like to know who drew the biggest prize amongst the ticket holders in this place.

—We had another fall of snow on Sunday last. The ground in some places is covered to the depth of two feet or more, and where it has drifted the roads are rendered impassable.

—On Sunday evening a young man named Thomas Brannon was severely burnt at Glamorgan Furnace in Lewistown, by accidentally falling upon a bowlder of hot cinder.

—The farmers along the creeks and rivers are fearful of the damages which will result from the breaking up of ice in the spring. The ice gets no chance to thaw, in consequence of the continual freezing weather.

—A destructive fire occurred in Johnstown on Sunday week last, in which an entire block of houses, in the centre of the town, were destroyed.—The estimated loss amounts to about $19,000, with an insurance of $13,000.

—Captain A. M. Lloyd has been re-appointed D. D. Grand Master for the district composed of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Bedford, and D. D. G. H. P. for the district composed of the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin.

—It is a finable offence for any person to receive any scrap brass, lead or metal, from any minors or unknown or irresponsible parties. This is a wise enactment by the Legislature to prevent youths from being guilty of the bad practice of stealing at a fire, etc.

—We see that George M. Chilcott, delegate elect from Colorado, has sued Governor Cummings for $50,000 damages for withholding his certificate of election. The Honorable George is a Huntingdon county man, and knowing his rights he will dare to maintain them.

—Advertisements are not expensive. The profits of one good sale will, in many cases, defray the expense for a whole year, and thus furnish the whole community with the weekly information as to where you are, what you are doing, what you have for sale, and the additions you have made to your stock. Advertise in the *Globe.*

—An individual styling himself D. Ross Gordon, has been swindling the people of Hollidaysburg, where he had opened a "telegraphic institute." He left without paying his bills. It is supposed he formerly resided in Chambersburg, as he frequently inquired at the printing offices for Chambersburg papers.

—A point of law is raised by a neighboring cotemporary, whether it is a violation of the game law, to retail venison after the first of January, the deer having been killed before that time. If it is not we think it should be, because if a man will stretch a law a little he will stretch it more.

—An observer of human nature, a lover of the matrimonial state, and withal a close reader of the columns of the *Globe,* is exceedingly gratified at the number of weddings there have been in this county for the past few weeks. He is not so sure but what he will hear a good account from Mother Huntingdon when the next census is taken in 1870. We live in hopes.

—A man named John H. Fritchey, of Altoona, advertised a lost pocket-book, containing $283 and a number of valuable papers. The finder returned it through the post-office, after extracting all the valuables. That fellow is brassy enough to steal his mother's apron and give her back the string, or, worse, to rob the printer of a year's subscription and send back the last paper marked "refused."

Agricultural Meeting.

A meeting of the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon County, was held at the Court House, in Huntingdon on the 15th day of January, 1867.

House called to order by the President.

The report of the delegates to the Pennsylvania Agricultural College was read, which on motion was ordered to be placed upon the minutes and published.

The Treasurer's report showing a balance of $627.77½ in his hands as audited by the proper committee was read and adopted.

Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., by request then delivered an interesting, able and eloquent address on the subject of *Agriculture.*

The present officers of the Society were on motion of S. Miles Green, Esq., re-elected for the next ensuing year.

William Lewis, Esq., offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter no bills be paid by the Treasurer of this Society until they are approved by the Finance Committee and so endorsed by them, and then only on the order of the President. The bills and orders to be kept on file by the Treasurer for safe keeping and inspection by any person contributing to the funds of the Society.

Which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., the thanks of the Society were tendered to Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., for his address, and that he be requested to place a copy of the same at the disposal of the Society for publication.

Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., was on motion requested to deliver an address before the Society at its next meeting, in April next.

The financial committee was instructed to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing a piece of ground for holding the annual Fairs, and make report at next meeting.

Adjourned.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Pres.
JOHN M. BAILEY, Secretary.

Johnstown.

Among the great iron manufacturing establishments for which Pennsylvania is famous, is that of Johnstown, where a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants has sprung up around the iron works. The iron is produced from the immediate neighborhood, the ore yielding about fifty per cent. of iron. About twelve hundred tons of railway iron are manufactured every week, enough to lay twelve miles of track. $1,650,000 capital is invested in the business, and 3200 men and boys are employed, the wages varying from $1,42 to $4 per day. A woolen mill is in operation near Johnstown which gives employment to the wives and daughters of the iron-workers. The railroad iron manufactured is sold for about thirty dollars per ton, and is mostly used for the Pacific Railroad.

A town whose inhabitants take an interest in manufactures is sure to prosper. The above item bears sufficient evidence in this particular. Johnstown without its great manufactures would have been as dimunitive in numbers and standing as Huntingdon. Instead it has a population of 15,000, all owing to the interest which its people feel in the manufacturing pursuits. Its men of capital are ready to invest their money in that which is profitable, and the result is they afford labor to hundreds and thousands, while they derive pecuniary benefit themselves and are rapidly augmenting the prosperity of the town in which they live.

Lopping Off.

The following extract from the minutes of a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the Penn'a R. R. Co., indicates that there is to be a lopping off of "dead heads." The courtesy of a free pass has been so shamefully abused by unprincipled men, who loaned, and even hired their passes to others, that the officers of the company have found the system of free passes an injury rather than a benefit to the road, and they have determined to curtail it:

President's Office, P. R. R. Co.,
Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1867

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, the following Preamble and Resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The free pass system has become a serious evil, by its extension, and the abuses arising in many cases from improper use of the courtesies so extended: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Company will decline to issue free passes, except for purely charitable purposes, and such others as in the opinion of the President may be absolutely required by the interests of the company—Further, that no officer of this company but the President, shall issue free passes except to employees when traveling on the business of the company, unless specially authorized by the President."

Officers of the company will conform to the above.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President.

Huntingdon County.

We compile the following statements from the annual report of the Auditor General of this Commonwealth, for 1866, showing the amount of money paid in and received by this county during the past year:

AMOUNT PAID IN.

Tax on Real and Personal Estate	$10,252 58
Special tax of one-half mill on the dollar	2,023 09
Tax on watches, wills, deeds, etc	1,072 56
Collateral inheritance tax	1,795 95
Tavern licenses	23 75
Retailers' licenses	122 55
Billiard room, etc., licenses	3 00
Eating house, beer house, etc., licenses	26 00
Patent medicine licenses	4 75
Distillery and brewery licenses	62 00
	$15,386 23

AMOUNT RECEIVED.

Pensions and gratuities	$ 650 00
Common Schools	473 31
Mercantile Appraiser	27 00
	$ 1,180 31

Statement

Showing the valuation of Personal Estate in the several counties of this district, and taxable for State purposes; the assessment of tax thereon for the year 1866, etc.:

Counties.	Valuation.	Tax.	½ Mill Tax.
Blair	$1,074,130 80	$2,049 39	$626 50
Cambria	960,999 80	2,618 25	474 18
Huntingdon	1,383,128 40	3,827 93	676 56
Mifflin	1,099,980 40	3,054 40	539 68

—Court was crowded last week with criminal business.

A MEAL AT ALTOONA.—Most of our readers know that the passenger trains on the Pennsylvania railroad stop twenty minutes at Altoona for breakfast, dinner or supper, as the case may be, and of course there is not much time at the table to read newspapers or to talk politics. On the contrary, every one considers it his first duty to "help himself," and he does it in a style truly savage. The following is a poetic (?) description, hurriedly written on the under side of a dish on a recent occasion of that kind: With a bang and a batter, a clang and a clatter, the dish and the spoon, in the dining saloon, are heard to resound from the roof to the ground. The knife and the fork go to work on the pork, on the beef and the veal, the fish and the eel, on potatoes and beans, tomatoes and greens; while the tea is served up in saucer and cup. All the while men are bawling to the waiters, and calling for this and for that, for meats, lean and fat, for eggs and for ham, for chickens and lamb, for a small or a big piece of fat roasted pig. Cursing the waiter, as though 'twere his fault that a castor, or plate, or the butter, or salt, an apple or peach, is just out of reach. Not long does it last—this noisy repast—for a thrilling scream of the savage steam engine is heard, calling out "aboard!" It must be so, and we'll cheerfully go, for now we can count on a ride through the mountain, with stomachs that feel good after that meal.

Complimentary

The Huntingdon Band was at Harrisburg on the 15th and the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 16th, says:

"We are under many obligations to the members of the Huntingdon Band for the delightful music at the residence of the proprietor of the *Telegraph.* They were accompanied by their worthy Representative, Mr. Wharton. We learn that the band was but recently organized, yet they were equal to any of the oldest bands in the line of procession yesterday. Their instruments are of the best class, and we wish them all a long life of happiness.

The band also serenaded Gen. Joo. W. Fisher. At the close of the serenade he made an eloquent address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the gallantry of the Huntingdon county volunteer troops, as exhibited on many a hard contested field, and closed by thanking them for the mark of their esteem which they had shown in thus calling upon him. He invited them to his rooms, where they were substantially treated."

TWO MEN KILLED.—A terrible accident occurred in the mines of the Cambria Iron Co., on Saturday evening last, by which two men, named Dunn and Hotchkins, were almost instantly killed, by the premature explosion of a blast. A companion left the men tamping the blast, and proceeded toward the mouth of the mine. Hearing the explosion, he immediately returned and found both in the agonies of death. Dunn spoke a few words, but Hotchkins, although living, was unable to speak. Both expired before they could be taken to their place of boarding. Dunn leaves a wife and five children in England. Hotchkins was about 21 years of age, had been here but a short time, and leaves no family. The two men were buried, in the Sandy Vale Cemetery, on Sunday.

THE VERY LATEST and best chance for bargains. March & Bro. are selling off their entire stock of goods at reduced prices, with a view of closing business by spring. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of securing the best bargains of the season would do well to call and examine our stock at the earliest opportunity.

Just the Thing.

Mr. Thos. Strickler has purchased the right for this county to manufacture and sell the "Union Wall Rack and Clothes Frame," a most convenient and handsome piece of furniture. Every good house keeper will have one, that's certain.

Settlement of Accounts.

The 20th is past. Those who knew they were indebted to us, and called and settled their accounts, have our thanks; and those who did not favor us with a call will please do so soon.

—In demand, eggs and *fresh* butter, and *good* potatoes.

—Too much of a good thing, the snow. Less snow and more money would make the bells jingle more merrily.

—The little girls and boys could have their pets about their yards if they would feed the little birds while the ground is covered with snow.

—Accommodating, farmers who fill their sleds with straw of hay, and leave them stand—our town cows are always on hand.

—Bro. Traugh is informed that our town's "dad" has still got *his* "pass." Can he say as much for his town's "dad."

—Maj. Wm. F. Johnston has withdrawn from the firm of S. E. Henry & Co., in this place, and the new firm consists of the following accommodating gentlemen:—S. E. Henry, T. S. Johnston, and Christian Long. Call at the mammoth store and see them. The Major, we learn, will start a first class store in the spring. We hope success to each and all.

—D. A. T. Black of Bedford has been in our town disposing of rights to manufacture his patent sleighs or sleds. The sleds or sleighs with the improvements runs on wheels or runners at the option of the driver. It can be run like a wagon over bridges or bare ground; does not push on the horses going down hill or slide to one side on icy places.

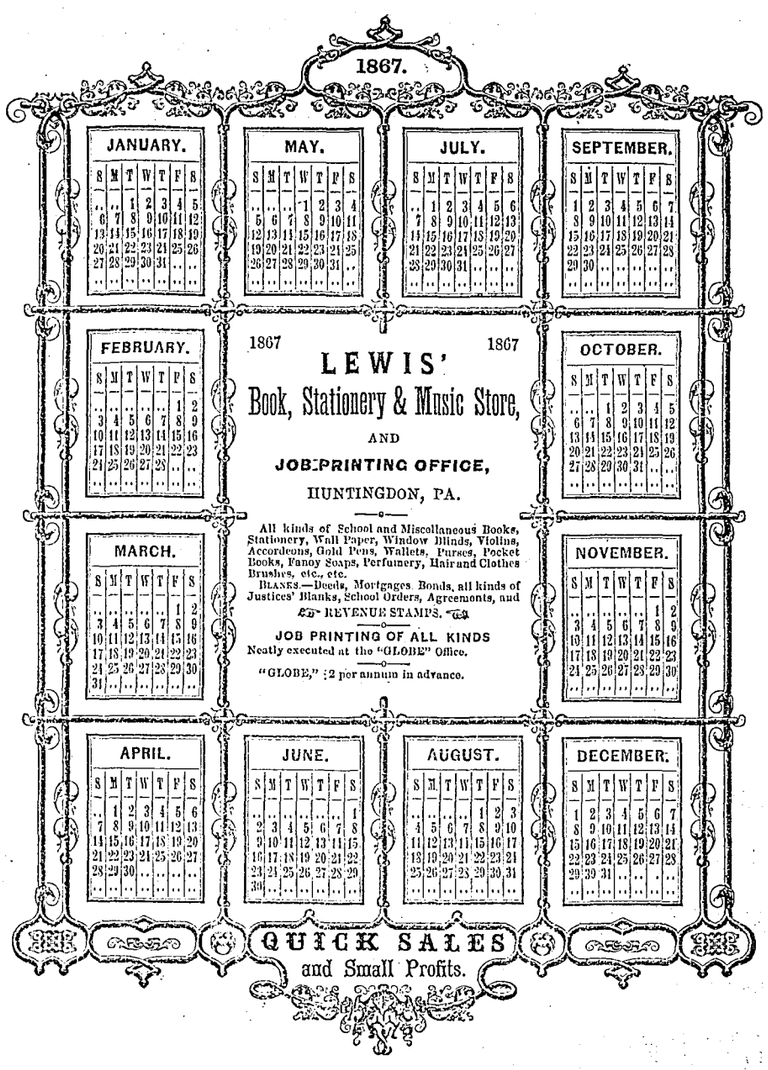
Hay, Fodder or Straw Wanted.

The cash will be paid for a load or two of good hay, topped fodder, or straw, at this office.

For Parties.

A fine assortment of Cream and other Candies, etc., for parties, can be had at Lewis' Family Grocery.

☞Liquid Slating for making or repairing Black Boards, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.



HENRY HARPER,

520 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Has a large stock of FINE

WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and SILVER PLATED WARE,

Suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents

nov13,1866-2m

MARRIED,

On January 3, 1867, by Rev. J. T. Plowman, Mr. F. PARSON, of Clearfield county, to Miss MARY J. BIGLER, of Hunt. Co.

On the 6th inst., Mr. R. H. VANDEVANDER, of Hunt. Co., to Miss CLARA E BARTLEBAUGH, of Blair Co.

On the 8th inst., at his residence, near Dry run, by Rev. Wm. A. West, Mr. J. N. SMITH to Miss ANNA MILLS, both of Shade Gap, Hunt. Co.

At the bride's residence, Jan. 8th., by the Rev. J. F. Brown, Mr. JESSE McCLAIN, to Mrs. MARY McCLAIN, both of Tod twp., Huntingdon county.

At the residence of David Brumbaugh in Saxton, Bedford Co., by the same, Jan. 10th., Capt. J. H. ANDERSON, of Nebraska Territory, to Miss BECKIE, daughter of John Householder, Esq., of Marklesburg, Hunt., Co.

DIED,

In Warriorsmark twp., Hunt. Co., Pa., January 8th, ELIZABETH BRATTON, aged 76 years, 9 months, and 12 days.

At his residence in Barree twp., on the 1st day of January, Mr. THOMAS MILLER, at the advanced age of 78 years.

In this place, January 11th., Mrs. MARTHA Y. HIGHT, aged 42 years, 4 months and 20 days.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1867.

The following were the prices in market this morning: Apples, 45 to 50c per half peck; butter, 55 to 60c per lb; chickens, 20 to 22c per lb; cranberries, 2 to 2½c per quart; cabbage, 8 to 11c per head; celery, 10 to 15c per bunch; ducks, 16@18lb; eggs, 50c per dozen; geese, 15 to 18c per lb; hominy, 13c per quart, lard, 18 to 20c per lb; potatoes, 25c per half peck; pumpkins, 15 to 20c each; onions, 10 to 12c per half peck; roast beef, 25 to 28c per lb; sirloin steaks, 25 to 30c per lb; mutton, 11 to 20c per lb; pork 16 to 18c per lb; parsnips, 20c per half peck; rabbits, 60c per pair; squirrels, 30 to 40c per pair; sausages, 20 to 22c per lb; turnips, 12 to 16c per half peck; turkeys, 20 to 25c per lb.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.—Flour.—The market is not quite as active as it has been for some time back. We can note sales 100 barrels spring wheat Flour at $12,25@12,40 and winter wheat Flour at $13.25@13,75. Going down.

The transactions in Wheat are light. No. 1 spring at $2,00, No. 2 at $2,40@2,50, and winter at $3. The Corn demand is light and market quiet. We note sales 1 car car corn on the track at 68c, and 100 bush shelled at 80c.

Barley sells at 90c. Buckwheat Flour at $3 50 ₱ cwt. Fair demand for oats and from first hands may be quoted at 49c, and from store at 52@53c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—There is inactivity in the flour market, the closeness of the money market and the rigors of the season contributing in no small degree to the result, and prices of State and Western have declined. The receipts are quite insignificant, while the local mills are not working up to their full capacity, yet the supplies from these sources are fully equal to the home consumption, the export trade being restricted by the relatively lower prices ruling in the principal foreign markets than here. The last three days mark the dullest period in the wheat market for several weeks. Prices have declined and the receipts are very light.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Flour quiet; spring extra $9,75@10,25 Wheat is 1c lower; No. 1 at $2,13@2,15; No. 2, $1,87@1,89.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₱ bl	$12,00	Flaxseed	$2,25
Extra Flour	13,25	Hops ₱ lb	40 @ 60
Family Flour	13,50	Ham, smoked	20
Apple Butter ₱ gallon	1,25	Hay ₱ ton	16,00
Barley	90	Lard	12½
Butter	30	Large Onions ₱ bus	1,00
Buckwheat	1,00	Mixed Chop	2,00
Buckwheat Meal ₱ cwt	3,75	Oats	50
Bran ₱ cwt	1,25	Potatoes ₱ bus	80
Brooms ₱ doz	3,00@4,00	Plaster per ton	10,00
Beeswax ₱ lb	30	Rags ₱ lb	4
Beans ₱ bus	2,50	Rye	1,10
Cloverseed ₱ 64 lbs	8,50	Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2,00
Chickens	25	Rye Straw ₱ bundle	8
Country Soap	10	Shorts ₱ cwt	1,00
Corn	75	Shoulder	15
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2,00	Sides	17
Dried Apples ₱ bu	2,25	Tallow	10 @ 12
Dried Cherries ₱ quart	10	Timothy	4,00
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	18 to 25	Turkeys	75 @ 1,50
Dried Beef	30	Wheat Red	2,75
Eggs	25	Wheat White	2,80
Feathers ₱ lb	90	Wool ₱ lb	45

FOR SALE, RENT & WANTED.

"GLOBE" AGENCY.

[Any person having real estate, personal property, etc., etc., for sale, or property for rent, or who may want to buy or rent a farm, dwelling, store room, shop, farm stock, etc., etc., can have his wants made known under this head at a small expense.]

FOR SALE.

Two acres of ground in West Huntingdon.

One lot of ground east of Stone creek, adjoining lot of M. Thompson.

A fresh milch cow for sale at a reasonable price.

WANTED.

A gentleman with a small family wishes to rent a small dwelling house in the borough of Huntingdon.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE

IN HUNTINGDON.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

Also, CARPETS and OIL-CLOTH,

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully *solicit* the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

Huntingdon, oct. 31, 1866. WM. MARCH & BRO.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accommodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine. Z. YENTER.

Huntingdon, oc. 31, 1866.

GEO. SHAEFFER

Has just returned from the east with a

SPLENDID STOCK
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and *the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most*

REASONABLE PRICES,

and those who purchase once will surely call again.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

TO THE LADIES.

The best assortment of

ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,

Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash store of WM. MARCH & BRO.

A splendid assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS

Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at [may7] WM. MARCH & BRO.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economica Try it! Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
an24-1y No. 137 North Third st., Philada.

READY RECKONER

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

COUNTRY DEALERS

can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH

MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A

large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,

of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

READ AND BE POSTED!

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED

AND ALL IN WANT OF

New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,

Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed Bottom.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store.

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866 JAMES HIGGINS.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

WM. S. ENTRIKEN

WOULD respectfully inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a store at

COFFEE RUN,

On the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad. His stock consists of,

1. LADIES' DRESS GOODS, the most general variety, selected with the greatest care, and to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

2. GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, the very best the market afforded; entire suits of any and every quality desired.

3. GROCERIES. In this department he defies competition. It consists of best Rio Coffee, Java, Imperial, Black and Green Teas, Sugar, several qualities. Molasses, every variety, Salt, Fish and Tobacco, and every article usually kept in our larger stores.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, &C.

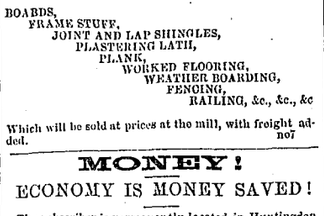
These goods are all fresh from the market; all now and selected with the greatest care.

The public patronage is respectfully solicited. We warrant good measure and honest weight.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices. WM. S. ENTRIKEN

Coffee Run, oc31-3m

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 Second floor of Brown's Hardware building

LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

S. E. HENRY & CO.,

Are receiving all kinds of LUMBER, comprising all the different grades of

BOARDS,
FRAME STUFF,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
PLASTERING LATH,
PLANK,
WORKED FLOORING,
WEATHER BOARDING,
PENCING,
RAILING, &c., &c., &c

Which will be sold at prices at the mill, with freight added. no7

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store.
may2,1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO

wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CANNED PEACHES and Tomatoes

Mixed Pickles, Tomatoe Catsup, Pepper sauce, &c., & for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.
$25.00 BARTLETT $25.00
SEWING MACHINES.
Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, Illustrated Circulars, &c., address with stamp, either office. PACK BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents, 614 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn. 221 Summit St., Toledo, O.
AGENTS WANTED.
November 28, 1866-3m.

DR. LEON'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.

THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renewer.

It is a positive cure for Baldness.
It restores Gray Hair to its original color.
It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretions.
It immediately arrests falling out of the hair.
It alleviates Neuralgia and Headache.
It radically cures Dandruff and Humors.
It keeps the scalp healthy, clean and cool.
It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing
It restores, cultivates and beautifies the hair.
It makes harsh hair flexible and lustrous.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renewer has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia.

Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY.

A most delicious and efficacious cure for the various ills to which Infants and Young Children are subject.

Invaluable for Teething Children!

It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.

A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful *habit,* and in all cases of *Looseness, Griping,* Vomiting, or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease.

Used for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we would remark that we know it to be a Remedy of unrivaled excellence and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved it shall in millions, a priceless boon.

For sale by Druggists everywhere.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER!

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

Makes Washing a Pastime and Monday a Festival.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT!

Address all orders for any of the above to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
no14-1y *SOLE PROPRIETORS.*
137 Nth. Third St., Philadelphia

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELERS & SILVER-SMITHS,

822 CHESTNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are opening a very full list of the productions of foreign industry and art, of their own selection in European capitals, including a great variety of articles of use and ornament, in

BRONZE, BRONZE AND GILT, GILT AND CRYSTAL, CUT GLASS, DECORATED LEATHER AND PORCELAIN.

BRIDAL, OPERA & PARTY FANS,

Of every variety and price.

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS, VASES, FIGURES and CANDELABRAS.

WATCHES,

In great variety; and all warranted.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY,

A large and very choice selection.

SILVER-WARE,

An increased line of Rich Articles for Bridal Gifts and Table use.

PLATED WARES,

From the best English and American Manufacturers, comprising altogether a collection attractive in beauty, complete in detail, and moderate in price. no14-2m

SALISBURY, BRO. & CO.,

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS

—OF—

Gold, Plated and Oreide Jewelry,

SOLID AND NICKEL

SILVER WARE,

American, English and Swiss

WATCHES,

CASED BY OURSELVES, and every description of

Fancy Goods & Yankee Notions,

Especially adapted AND designed for SOUTHERN and WESTERN TRADE.

Circulars and full descriptive Price Lists sent free. Agents wanted everywhere. Address

SALISBURY, BRO. & CO.,
51 DORRANCE STREET,
Oct.31,-3m. Providence, R. I.

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC SOAP

SAVES TIME,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,
AND ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

It is used by cutting into small shavings and dissolving in hot water, then soak the clothes five to ten minutes, and a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as *hours of hard machine rubbing would do, with ordinary* soap, and the most delicate fabric receive no injury. We can refer to thousands of families who are using it, and who could not be persuaded to do without

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP,
Sold by all LEADING GROCERS
THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

WHOLESALE OFFICE:
107 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

Highest Price Paid for Prime Tallow.

☞For sale at LEWIS' Family Grocery.
Oct. 15, '65-6m.2p

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other, Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.
jan24-1y

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Wonderful Scientific Discovery

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the afflicted females of Huntingdon county, and the adjoining counties, that I have taken instruction in the correct application of Electricity, and am now fully prepared to operate successfully for the cure of persons afflicted with the following named diseases, viz:

General Debility,	Neuralgia,
Kidney Complaints,	Nervous Diseases;
Liver "	Female Weakness,
Spinal Affection,	Piles and Gravel,
Costiveness,	Bronchial Affection,
Foul Stomach,	Dyspepsia,
Rheumatism,	Headache,
Diseases of the Womb,	Diabetes,
Suppressed Menses,	Goiter, or Big Neck.

Female patients can receive treatment at my residence for any of the above diseases with the wonderful discovery of Electricity, which is without a parallel, and the very *desideratum* for the afflicted. Please give us a trial. It is a mild operation, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation, and relieves where medicine has no effect at all.

MARGARET LEWIS,
oc10-3m Newton Hamilton, Mifflin co., Pa.

CHOICE Teas, Coffee, Sugars and

Molasses, for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware.

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES, LEDGES, HAMMERS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for a circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar an hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON-BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

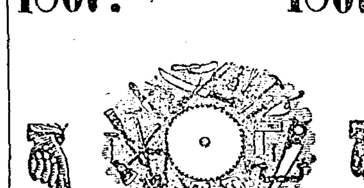
By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please.☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

1867. 1867.



BE HAPPY

WHILE YOU MAY

WITH YOUR MERRY

Bells and Sleigh!!

For all Kinds of

SLEIGH BELLS

ROUND AND OPEN, LOOSE AND

STRAPPED IN EVERY STYLE,

SLEIGH RUNNERS, SOLES,

SHAFTS, FENDERS AND

WILLOW SLEIGH BODIES,

GO TO

JAS. A. BROWN'S

NEW METROPOLITAN

HARDWARE STORE,

Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa.

Where he also Offers at Reduced Prices a Splendid Assortment of

NEW YORK

SKATES,

Coal Buckets,

Hot Air Registers for Ceilings, &c.

New Patent Lanterns,

LAMPS and OIL,

PAINTS & VARNISHES,

PATENT

LINE HOLDERS,

LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS,

And an endless Variety of Goods

in the HARDWARE line.

DON'T FORGET THE

METROPOLITAN!

UNITED STATES

Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. H. WOODS,

AUTHORIZED GOVERNM'T AGENT,

And Attorney for Soldiers and their Friends.

He will prosecute and collect, with unrivalled success, Soldiers' Claims and Dues of all kinds. Also, any other kind of Claim against the Government, before any of the Departments.

Glorious News!

$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY!!

NEW BOUNTY LAW PASSED!

Attention, Discharged Soldiers!

The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, gives $100 additional bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for three years and were discharged by reason of expiration of service, or who were discharged for wounds received in battle and who have not received more than $100 bounty for such service. An additional bounty of $100 is also allowed to the nearest relative of soldiers who enlisted for a term of three years and who died or were killed in the service, to be paid in the following order: First, to the widow; second, to the children; third, to the father, and fourth, to the mother.

Soldiers' Widows.

By applying to W. H. Woods, of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., you can have your pensions increased two dollars a month for each and every child you have, and when the widow has married or died, the children are entitled to the increase.

To all who have brought home the bodies of their friends who died or were killed in the service of the United States, there is a certain amount of compensation allowed you for the expenses incurred in bringing home the bodies of your friends, which you can obtain by making application to me.

Invalid Soldiers, Attention!

The act of Congress, approved June 6, 1866, gives additional pensions to the following class of persons:

Soldiers who have lost both eyes or both hands, $25 per month; who have lost both feet $20 per month; who have lost one hand or one foot, or totally disabled in the same, $15 per month.

Persons who have been deprived of their pensions in consequence of being in the civil service of the United States Government, can be restored to the pension roll by applying to me.

Fathers and mothers who were in whole or in part dependent upon their sons for support are entitled to a pension. Also brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age

All discharged soldiers who did not receive transportation to their places of enlistment when discharged, are entitled to receive it; and also all who were held as prisoners of war, and did not receive commutation of rations when released or discharged, are entitled to it.

Officers who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1865, and were discharged after the 9th of April, 1865, by applying to me can receive three months extra pay.

Soldiers of 1812!

All soldiers, or soldiers' widows, of the war of 1812, who have served two months, or been wounded or disabled in such service, if in necessitous circumstances, are entitled to an annuity of $40.

Local Bounty.

All veteran soldiers who gave their credit to districts in the State of Pennsylvania, and who received no local bounty, are entitled to receive three hundred dollars.

All persons having any of the above mentioned claims, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, will please address me, giving full particulars, enclosing a stamp for return postage, and they will receive a prompt reply.

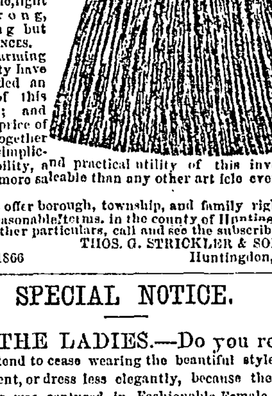
W. H. WOODS,
Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent,
aug15,1866 HUNTINGDON, PA.

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1866.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.



This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention makes it more saleable than any other article ever introduced.

☞We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,
feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on South-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.



NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866ly

---

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin s's., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

LOVE'S Pure and Superior Rio Coffee in packages of one pound, for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.*

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery. Call and see.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

PERFUMERY and Fancy Soaps for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE mh7'66a: CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

1867. THE 1867.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From cullings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH, JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING, DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as *Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article.* CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

JUNIATA

STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

IS NOW

IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.

GRAIN, of every description,

Bought at this mill.

McCAHAN & SON.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1866

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM.

BOYER & GARNER

Would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a *NEW STORE AT GRANTSVILLE, (Marklesburg station)*

Consisting of Groceries of all kinds, Dry Goods, such as prints, muslins, de laines, &c.; Hardware, Queensware, and a large lot of Shoes at reduced prices; Hats, Caps, Tinware, salt, fish, wooden and willow ware, drugs and stationery, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices to those who will favor us with a call.

BOYER & GARNER.

Grantsville, May 16, 1866.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.

Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

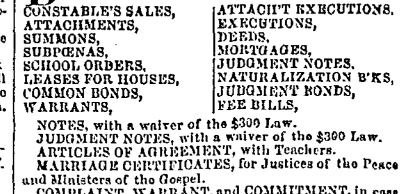
DONNELL & KLINE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly at short notice, and on good Paper.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED. All persons indebted to the undersigned will call immediately and make settlement, as he is about to close business. M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 14, 1866

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

COTTON CHAIN, Carpet Chain, Cotton Laps, wick Yarn, Tie Yarn, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO. no7

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

FISH. FISH.

Best MACKEREL and HERRING for sale retail at Lewis Family Grocery.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.

Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. *Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store.* Aug. 28, '55.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon. April 10, 1866.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. J. J. & J. D. FEE,
may2,1866 Proprietors.

MORRISON HOUSE,

Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

☞I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

May 16, 1866–tf.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Military and other claims of soldiers and their heirs against the State or Government collected without delay.

OFFICE—In the Brick Row, opposite the Court House jan.1.1867

MILTON S. LYTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. se12'66

R. McMURTRIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1866

J. W. MATTERN. WILLIAM A. SIPE.

MATTERN & SIPE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street.

Soldiers Claims against the Government for Back Pay Bounty, Widows' and Invalids' Pensions attended to with great care and promptness. my29-1y

---

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.

May 17, 1865–tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

JOHN BARE, W. H. WOODS, P. M. BARE, W. P. M'LAUGHLIN

JOHN BARE, & CO., Bankers,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers & others. Interest allowed on Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest.

Oct. 17, 1866–tf.

DR. WM. BREWSTER, Huntingdon. *[Cures by Electropathy.]*

ROHM & MILLER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Huntingdon.

BOYER & GARNER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Marklesburg station.

JAMES HIGGENS, Manufacturer of Furniture and Cabinet Ware, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. WISE, Manufacturer of Furniture, &c., Huntingdon. Undertaking attended to.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Huntingdon.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

WM. LEWIS & CO, Family Groceries, Provision and Feed Store, Hunt., Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE, *PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.*

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON, Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

BILL POSTER. The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Will do more and better work at a given cost, than any other! Try it! Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,

jan24-1y No. 137 North THIRD st., PHILADA.

THOMAS M. KERR, General Partner. WILLIAM CARR, Special Partner.

THOMAS M. KERR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 143 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country produce sold on commission. ap25-1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Manufacturing CONFECTIONERS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C.,

No. 303 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞Also manufacturers of all kinds of Molasses Candy and Cocoanut work. se18'66-1y

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BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

JOSEPH L. POULTON,

Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,

HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains

FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE, superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

I VENTORS' OFFICES.

D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

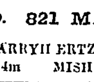
No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skillfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

January17, 1866–1y

"OPPOSITE THE BUTTONWOOD TREE."



HERTZLER & GUION,

(Successors to John Hertzler,)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES

AND

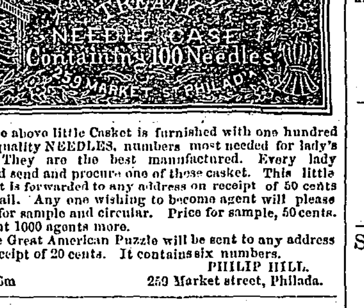
LIQUORS,

NO. 821 MARKET ST., PHILAD'A.

HARRY H ERTZLER. GEO. A. GUION.

oc31 4m MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS FOR SALE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



The above little Casket is furnished with one hundred best quality NEEDLES, numbers most needed for lady's use. They are the best manufactured. Every lady should send and procure one of these casket. This little casket is forwarded to any address on receipt of 50 cents by mail. Any one wishing to become agent will please send for sample and circular. Price for sample, 50 cents. I want 1000 agents more.

The Great American Puzzle will be sent to any address on receipt of 20 cents. It contains six numbers.

PHILIP HILL.

au22-6m 259 Market street, Philada.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

AT

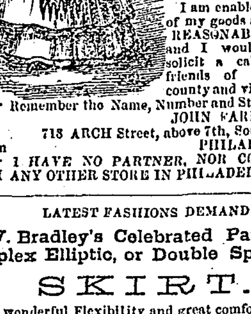
JOHN FAREIRA'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

Fur Manufactory

718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,

PHILADELPHIA.



I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of **Fancy Furs,** for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side,
PHILADELPHIA.

oc3-4m

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND

J. W. Bradley's Celebrated Patent Duplex Elliptic, or Double Spring,

SKIRT.

The wonderful Flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any single spring skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the single spring but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The hoops are covered with double and twisted thread and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered; preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the standard skirt of the fashionable world.

To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in crinoline, viz: superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, enquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, or double spring skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

CAUTION.—To guard against imposition be particular to notice that skirts offered as "Duplex" have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs" upon the waist band—none others are genuine. Also notice that every hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other spring.

For sale in all stores where first class skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Manufactured by the sole owners of the patent.

WEST, BRADLEY & CAREY,

oc24-3m] 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Sts., N. Y

IVIN'S Patent HAIR CRIMPERS!

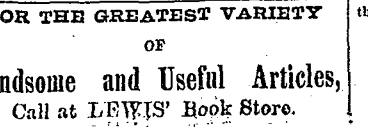
For Crimping and Waving Ladies Hair

NO HEAT REQUIRED IN USING THEM!

Ask your storekeepers for them. If he does not keep them, write to the manufacturer E. IVINS, Sixth st. and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia. se26-6m

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SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

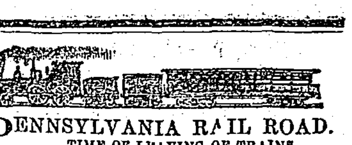
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	PHILAD'A EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	LOCAL ACCOMOD'TION	STATIONS.	*EASTWARD* LOCAL ACCOMOD'TION	WAY PASSENGER.	PHILAD'A EXPRESS.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 04	......	11 43	......	N. Hamilton,	......	9 15	......
5 11	......	11 53	......	Mt. Union,	......	9 06	......
5 20	......	12 05	......	Mapleton,	......	8 57	......
5 29	......	12 15	......	Mill Creek,	......	8 49	......
5 44	7 06	12 31	6 35	Huntingdon,	6 20	8 34	10 56
6 03	......	12 51	7 30	Petersburg,	5 55	8 16	......
6 13	......	1 01	7 50	Barree,	5 40	8 08	......
6 20	......	1 13	8 05	SpruceCreek,	5 25	8 01	......
6 34	......	1 34	8 40	Birmingham,	4 45	7 47	......
6 43	7 53	1 45	9 02	Tyrone,	4 24	7 38	10 07
6 54	......	2 00	9 20	Tipton,	3 39	7 27	......
7 00	......	2 08	9 28	Fostoria,	3 15	7 22	......
7 06	......	2 15	9 40	Bell's Mills,	3 05	7 18	......
7 25	8 25	2 40	10 05	Altoona,	2 30	7 00	9 35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 45 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 5 11 A. M.

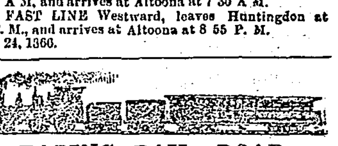
The DAY EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 8 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon 9 48 A. M.

The CINCINNATI EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 45 P. M. and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 58 P. M.

The BALTIMORE EXPRESS Westward leaves Huntingdon at 6 07 A. M, and arrives at Altoona at 7 30 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 40 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

Dec. 24, 1866.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

DECEMBER 1, 1866.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 8,10 and 9 35 A. M., and 2 10 and 9,00 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R, arriving at New York 5,00 and 10 10A, M., & 4.40, 5,20, 10 25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 00 p. m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 3 20 P M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 5 & 8 P. M; Philadelphia at 8,15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M. returning *from Reading at 6 30 P. M., stops at all stations:* Pottsville at 8,45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,20 a m, and 1,05 P M; Tamaqua at 9.45 A M., and 1 and 8 55 P M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.00 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7 00 A M., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 00 P. M., Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8 A. M., Harrisburg, 9 35 a m, and Reading 1 20, 7 30 a. m., for Harrisburg, 11 22 a m for New York, and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Jan. 1, 1867. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Thursday, January 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Accommo P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. Accomm A. M.	Express P. M.
LE 4 04	LE 7 50	Huntingdon,	AR 11 22	AR 4 45
4 24	8 10	McConnellstown,	11 02	4 24
4 34	8 18	Pleasant Grove,	10 54	4 16
4 50	8 31	Marklesburg,	10 38	4 00
5 06	8 54	Coffee Run,	10 22	3 45
5 14	9 02	Rough & Ready,	10 14	3 36
5 26	9 14	Cove,	10 02	3 24
5 30	9 18	Fisher's Summit,	9 58	3 20
AR 5 45	AR 9 33 LE 9 43	Saxton,	AR 9 43	LE 3 05 AR 2 55
	10 03	Riddlesburg,		2 35
	10 11	Hopewell,		2 27
	10 29	Piper's Run,		2 09
	10 59	Tatesville,		1 47
	11 11	Bloody Run,		1 34
	AR 11 15	Mount Dallas,	LE	LE 1 30
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
	LE 9 45	Saxton,	AR 9 30	AR 3 00
	10 00	Coalmont,	9 15	2 45
	10 05	Crawford,	9 05	2 35
	AR 10 15	Dudley,	LE 9 00	LE 2 30
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Jan. 10, 1867. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt

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